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Carter Is Invited by Sadat To Pact Signing in Egypt

By Christopher Wren

AIRO, Oct. 2 (NYT) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today invited President Carter to visit Egypt for the signing of a peace treaty with Israel after the uncom-

plete peace talks are concluded.

Mr. Sadat issued the invitation in a lengthy report to the Egyptian nation on the results of the summit at Camp David last

night. He told the Egyptian Par-

liament, "If it had not been for

the wisdom of our people that we

were impossible to put our feet on

the lasting road to peace."

In a speech that lasted almost

two hours, Mr. Sadat urged Jor-

dan and Syria to take advantage of

a positive framework for discussions

achieved at Camp David to negoti-

ate with Israel, implying that the

terms were the best they could hope

for. He said that other Arab states

"could share in these steps" and

the "Buckskin Army"

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phone. Melcher ad-

ed for his fast answer

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months to go to ex-

ecutive agencies.

John Melcher, D...

— SAMUEL

LOW COST FILE

President Anwar Sadat criticizes Palestinians and Syrians for

opposing peace agreement worked out during Camp David talks.

The Zimbabwe Times

Black Newspaper Banned By Rhodesia Government

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 2

(UPI) — Rhodesia's bi-racial government today banned the Zimbabwe Times, the only daily newspaper catering to black readers.

The decree prohibiting further publication of the newspaper was announced in a Government order signed by the acting president, Terry Eversard, and co-signed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a black member of the government's ruling executive council.

The order gave no specific reason

for the move. It said only that the paper and any other publication produced by the group that owns the Times are "likely to be contrary to the interests of public safety or security."

A military spokesman meanwhile, said that black nationalist guerrillas during the night damaged the Tokwe River bridge on the main road between the southern town of Fort Victoria and Beitbridge. He said an explosive device had exploded one girder but that the bridge expected to be repaired during the day.

The attack on the bridge

spared to be aimed against Rhodesia's economic interests. Beitbridge is Rhodesia's land gateway to South Africa, the only country that maintains overt trade relations with this country.

The Zimbabwe Times general

manager, Robbie Roberts, said that the decree banning the daily and weekly editions would put 300 persons out of work — eight of them white.

He said he did not know the reason for the move but suspected the banning order was issued at the insistence of Bishop Muzorewa. The Times has reported that a "tribal clique" was out to take over Bishop Muzorewa's party.

Circulation Figures

Mr. Roberts said the daily had a circulation of 20,000 and the weekly 40,000. The newspaper, financed largely by the London-based conglomerate Lonrho, made its inception with a weekly edition in April, last year, and went daily in December.

Mr. Roberts said that about 1 million Rhodesian dollars (\$1.47 million) had been put into the paper, which is managed by Heraus Press. The group, chaired by black journalist Herbert Minangroba, has on its board two white Rhodesia-based Lonrho officials.

Munangroba late last month was arrested on charges of publishing news reports that lacked official authorization and were likely to spread alarm and despondency. He was freed on bail and was scheduled to come up for trial later this month.

Finland Gets a Taste of Soviet Power

By Thomas O'Toole

LOVISA, Finland, Oct. 2 (WP)

The Finns who operate the first nuclear power plant to be exported to the West by the Soviet Union jokingly refer to it as their "Eatinghouse" reactor. But they see the future for Soviet nuclear power as anything but laudable.

The Finns call their Soviet-built plant "Eatinghouse" because it so closely resembles the 36 nuclear electric plants built around the world by Westinghouse, the U.S. company that is pre-eminent in the field.

Westinghouse tried to land this contract eight years ago but lost it to the Soviet Union even though it bid 20 percent less than the \$250 million the Finns paid.

U.S. Setback Warned

For the last two years, Westinghouse has told the White House and Congress that stricter controls of nuclear exports will mean a staggering loss of sales.

Westinghouse has said that if U.S. companies fail to build the world's nuclear power plants,

France and West German firms will.

There is little doubt that U.S.

companies such as Westinghouse may lose some of their share of the nuclear market but there is doubt that France and West Germany will capture that loss. If the Finnish experience is a guide, it may be the Russians who will a large share of the market.

A trip to this small town on the Gulf of Finland by U.S. journalists offers evidence that this may be one of the most serious economic threats by the Soviet Union.

The Soviet-built plant is in operation, a shiny, whirling machine that last week started its fourth straight month without missing a kilowatt. An almost identical second plant is near completion, less than 100 yards from the first. More than 600 Soviet construction workers are at work there.

Third Plant Proposed

Talks are taking place concerning a third plant, which at 1 million kilowatts will be more than twice the size of the 440,000-kilowatt plant now in service. The Finns say that they do not have to decide on this plant for another two years but it is clear from conversations with executives of the government-owned Imarinen

and state-owned energy com-

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News Analysis

U.S. Africa Policy Near Failure

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 29 (UPI) — While the Carter administration appears to have just scored a major victory in its Middle East diplomacy, it is perilously close to disaster in its carefully laid policy toward Southern Africa.

South Africa's rejection of the Western peace plan for South-West Africa (Namibia) and Rhodesia's steadfast refusal to attend the all-party conference proposed by Britain and the United States have placed the United States in a position of embarrassment with its new-found black African allies.

Having become deeply involved in the search for internationally acceptable settlements to these thorny disputes — bolstering Britain in Rhodesia and leading the Western diplomatic initiative over South-West Africa — Washington must now bear the consequences of its own growing entrapment in the racially explosive politics of this region.

Choosing Sides

In both Rhodesia and South-West Africa, the time is fast approaching when the Carter administration may have to choose between being on the "white" or "black" side of these conflicts, or else simply sit it out and thereby risk default to the Soviet Union and its allies.

The administration's Africa policy, as devised and executed by "Africanists" such as Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and Ambassador Donald McHenry of the U.S. mission to the UN, has aimed precisely at avoiding such clear-cut choices while edging the United States toward a new and far closer relationship with black Africa.

The main tactic for implementing this strategy has been to promote Western peace plans in collaboration with the five front-line African states — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia — that would at once halt the natural drift of events in southern Africa toward race wars, block the expansion of Soviet influence

and consolidate the standing of the United States in black Africa.

The tactic came close to success before failure in South-West Africa but has remained unworkable in Rhodesia to date. There the dynamics of the guerrilla war have continued to outpace various U.S.-U.S. peace initiatives and proposals for the basis of a negotiated settlement.

Fatal Flaw

In retrospect, the fatal flaw in the administration's southern Africa policy may well prove to have been its awkward handling of South Africa without whose support Washington could never have hoped to work its diplomacy in either Rhodesia or South-West Africa.

It much publicized harsh criticism of that white-ruled country's racial policies, and its much lauded public posturing in favor of black South Africans convinced the tough-minded Afrikaners of Pretoria early that U.S. policy was tilted heavily against their own narrow but strongly held interests.

Now, with the election of the hard-line Pieter Botha as prime minister, Pretoria seems likely to be even more hostile to U.S. diplomatic assistance. Worse yet, he will tell the U.S. public, the West has decided to sell a moderate multiracial regime totally oriented toward him down the river to Communists-backed "Marxist terrorists."

On the face of it, the Rhodesian case seems a strong and appealing one that is gaining support rapidly in Congress. But accepting it will necessarily lead the United States into a far deeper involvement in the spreading quagmire of war and racial conflicts throughout southern Africa — one not of its own making and of limited direct national interest outside the present intense Soviet-U.S. rivalry for influence in Africa.

Above all, support of the Rhodesian transitional government would spell the end of the Carter administration's new Africa policy, for Washington would lose all credibility with its key black African partners — the five front-line states and Nigeria.

Critical Stage

The war in Rhodesia has now reached the critical stage and the white-led biracial transitional government set up there last March is coming to the end of its political tether. It is making a final, desperate appeal to Washington to save it from the Patriotic Front guerrillas,



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Overlooking Hyde Park in the heart of London, this is a famous London landmark. It offers four superb restaurants, bars, spacious rooms and the 007 Bar where you can dance until the early hours.



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Located in the most elegant shopping and entertainment area, a short walk from the Grand Place, The Hilton offers fine cuisine, a spectacular view and five upper floors and suites decorated by French couturier Guy Laroche.

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Only twenty minutes from Frankfurt airport Mainz Hilton offers another world-class guest room offering a spectacular view across the Rhine or the old city. Excellent meeting and conference facilities, the ideal venue to combine business with relaxation.

JPK/KS/S



Two Children dash for cover in Beirut's eastern sector during a lull in Syrian shelling yesterday.

Lebanon Fighting Is Worst in 3 Years

(Continued from Page 1)
tire modern history," he said. "Let us meet this challenge."

The shelling, which peaked early this morning, continued sporadically throughout the day. The battles raged over a 28-kilometer front, including Beirut and its suburbs, the

nilly Aley region to the east and Christian villages along the coast and in the mountains to the north and east of the city.

Besides the traditional combat zones in and around Beirut, Christian artillery in the mountain villages of Brummana, Rounieh, Beit Mery and Ain Saadeh northeast of the capital bombarded Syrian positions in Beirut and in the vicinity of the Druze resort town of Aley. But the Syrian forces vastly outnumbered the Christian militias.

Flares lit up the sky over the capital as Syrian troops concentrated their fire on the eastern Christian sector of the city.

The Syrian troops made extensive use of Soviet-made multiple rocket launchers.

Observers noted that casualty figures would have been even higher, but many of the battle zones have been depopulated by previous fighting.

Rightist militia commander

Bashir Gemayel declared that "cannons can destroy stones but they cannot destroy our will and resistance."

Premier Salim al-Hoss declared, "I have nothing to say about this scenario of insane violence and I hope that God will grant our suffering citizens the patience to bear under these difficult circumstances."

Accusation by Syria

DAMASCUS, Oct. 2 (AP) — Syria accused the United States and Israel today of being responsible for the latest fighting in Beirut.

The United States and Israel "jointly planned well-specified functions for the rightist fascist militias in Lebanon, and fixed the time for their action against the Syrian troops of the Arab League peace force," the official Syrian government newspaper Tishrin Said.

Paris Shifts Position on Sahara Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)
former colony to Morocco and Mauritania.

But now, too, the reformist government of Premier Adolfo Suarez, which has been burnishing a progressive image in the realm of foreign policy, has begun to adopt what it considers a more evenhanded stand on the Sahara question, much to Morocco's discomfort.

The most spectacular gesture in this regard was the attendance last week of Javier Ruperez, foreign policy chief of Mr. Suarez's party, at the Polisario's fourth congress.

Meanwhile, reports reaching here today said that at least 4 persons were killed and 31 injured yesterday when troops fired into thousands of Moslem demonstrators in the West Iranian town of Kerman-shah and Rezaiyeh.

The most spectacular gesture in this regard was the attendance last week of Javier Ruperez, foreign policy chief of Mr. Suarez's party, at the Polisario's fourth congress.

France needs good relations with Mr. Ratsiraka's fiercely nationalist government. More than 15,000 French citizens live on the big island, and France is unobtrusively building military bases on Djibouti, Djibouti and Rezaiyeh.

Good relations with local governments would also make it easier for France to retain its hold on Reunion Island, east of Madagascar, where anti-French nationalists are looking for help from neighboring countries.

France says that only its strong military establishment in the ground will continue to influence the diplomatic responses of Paris and Madrid as well as Washington, which has adopted a posture of neutrality in the conflict. (The United States is Algeria's leading trading partner.) At its desert conference, the Polisario announced that it would prolong indefinitely the cease-fire it proclaimed on the Mauritanian front following the

July 10 coup that brought to power Lt.-Col. Mustapha Ould Mohammed Salek.

The new Mauritanian leader is maneuvering in a difficult situation. After meeting with King Hassan in Rabat on Sept. 19, the two countries declared that they held identical viewpoints on the Saharan conflict — an assertion that is doubted by many specialists.

A few days later, the Mauritanian leader said that relations with Algeria, a mortal enemy for King Hassan, should be those of "brotherhood or at least good neighborliness and friendship." There have been persistent reports that the new Mauritanian government has held secret meetings with the Polisario, which Morocco considers little more than a front for Algerian interests in the Maghreb.

Hassan Accuses Algeria

RABAT, Morocco, Oct. 2 (Reuters) — King Hassan has accused Algerian forces of two cross-border attacks in which a number of persons were killed or wounded, Moroccan officials said tonight.

They said that the king made the charge in a protest to Algerian Foreign Minister Houari Boumediene. King Hassan said that the attacks occurred Saturday and yesterday at two places near the Algerian frontier.

112 Vietnamese Drift in 2 Boats To Philippines

MANILA, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Two boats carrying 112 Vietnamese refugees have drifted to the Philippines, relief sources reported today.

A boat carrying 90 miles northwest of Manila yesterday. They were being cared for in a military camp.

Another boat with 97 refugees arrived on Friday at Calapan on Mindoro Island, 80 miles south of Manila. The Calapan arrivals said that they had drifted for eight days on the South China Sea, buffeted by a typhoon.

Capt. Cam Van Vien, skipper of the boat, said that 104 refugees left Cam Ranh in southern Vietnam, but seven died at sea. He said that they had planned to sail to Singapore but were swept to the Philippines, where they were welcomed by residents and government officials.

Both groups will be sent to a refugee center in suburban Manila where about 1,600 refugees are awaiting transfer to a third country that will accept them.

City of London Mayor

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP) — Kenneth Cork, a 65-year-old accountant, has been chosen the 651st lord mayor of London by his fellow councillors who run the City of London.

moment that Egyptians will look forward to this visit to express their feelings for a great man. After the speech, Mr. Sadat said that Mr. Carter had already agreed.

President Sadat received an enthusiastic ovation as he strode confidently into the People's Assembly chamber to deliver his address. As he reviewed details of the two Camp David accords, his explanation was punctuated by periodic applause.

The only disturbance came about halfway through the speech when a leftist parliamentarian, Kamal Ahmed, stood up and tried to debate Mr. Sadat. The heckler was shouted down and left before a vote could be called to oust him. Mr. Sadat commented, with annoyance, "I welcome frankness but not insolence."

Moderates Are Silent

Although Mr. Sadat has received almost unanimous support from Egyptians, his Camp David visit met conspicuous silence from Arab moderates and critics of a settlement from reactionaries already opposed to his peace policies.

Today, Mr. Sadat pointedly asked Jordan's King Hussein to "shoulder his responsibilities" and take up the role offered him in negotiating the transition from Israeli military occupation to local self-rule in the West Bank. Jordan had said that it was not morally bound by commitments made on its behalf at Camp David.

PLO Rejects Proposals

BEIRUT, Oct. 2 (UPI) — The Palestine Liberation Organization today rejected President Sadat's call for his Arab opponents to join in Middle East peace efforts.

Sadat says Camp David has a spokesman in Beirut. "We say it is true something was offered to the PLO by Sadat and Camp David. But what was offered was that the PLO join their ranks, join the treasury and get in on this dirty play led by Sadat."

Repression Is Charged

OAS Human-Rights Panel To Start Nicaragua Probe

MANAGUA, Oct. 2 (AP) — The United States, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic have agreed to try to mediate between President Somoza and the coalition of political parties and labor unions that opposes him. Informed sources say do Volio of Costa Rica, Carlos Dunshes de Aramburu of Brazil and Carlos Garcia Bauer of Guatemala.

A reliable source said that the six-man mission would visit cities where there was heavy fighting during the uprising last month against the Somoza family, which has ruled Panama for 41 years. The team is headed by the chairman of the rights commission, Andres Aguilar of Venezuela.

Roberto Alvarez, an official of the OAS human-rights group, said that the delegation would meet with government officials, members of the opposition front, other political groups, students, church leaders and labor unionists. He said that the panel will set up an office to hear public complaints of rights violations.

Other members of the mission are Thomas Farar of the United States, Marco Monroy of Colombia, Fernan do Volio of Costa Rica, Carlos Dunshes de Aramburu of Brazil, and Carlos Garcia Bauer of Guatemala.

Socialist Morale Boosted By By-Election Victories

(Continued from Page 1)
against the government of Mr. Barre, Socialist Party strategists believe that they will gain a kind of bandwagon momentum as the increasingly dominant leftist party.

As the Socialist Party grows, the Communist Party either will follow the Socialists' more liberal, broader-based politics or lose votes and power to the Socialists, Mr. Estier predicted.

The importance of the Socialist-Communist rivalry came out in several

by-elections. In northern France, the Communists ran their own candidate even though the March election winner was a Socialist. This maneuver proved a political gaffe which cost the Communist candidate half the votes he had scored in March and eventually elicited a half-hearted Communist apology.

In the only contest in Paris, Socialist Edwige Avice, 33, a social worker, ousted Christian de La Malené, a veteran Paris politician closely associated with Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac. Socialists charged that some Gaullist supporters were told to vote Communist in the first round in an attempt to insure a Socialist in the run-off.

Although the resilient Socialists

now pledge to oppose the government strenuously, an apparently unruffled Mr. Barre said he will continue his economic policies of austerity. France has the highest inflation rate in Western Europe. It is coupled with record unemployment of almost 1.5 million persons with worse apparently to come before growth revives in the new context of price liberalization, withdrawal of subsidies to weak companies and other measures.

Sadat Asks Carter Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

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U.S. Wants Cease-Fire

Carter Surprises Officials With Lebanon-Talks Plan

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (NYT) — A proposal by President Carter for an international conference to deal with the three-year-old Lebanon civil war has taken the State Department, somewhat by surprise, administration officials say.

The idea of a conference of interested Arab parties, along with representatives of the various Lebanon factions whose repeated clashes have left perhaps as many as 100,000 persons dead since 1975, had been rumored following a series of bilateral discussions between the United States and three Arab countries during the last month, the officials said on Friday after Mr. Carter's statement the day before.

France, which was a colonial power in the region until World War II, has also been consulted.

The three Arab countries are Syria, Saudi Arabia, and the Sudan, which participated in creating an Arab deterrent force two years ago to quell fighting between Lebanese Christians and Moslems that was triggered by armed Palestinian refugees. The Arab force succeeded, for a time, in stopping the fighting.

As explained by State Department officials, the U.S. proposal has two goals: to obtain an enforceable cease-fire in Lebanon, and to obtain mediation between the Lebanon factions that would lead to restoration of authority for the central government under President Elias Sarkis.

No Concrete Plans

President Carter's suggestion at his press conference on Thursday was addressed to the latter goal, the officials said, adding that no concrete plan had been drafted for such a conference.

Mr. Carter also spoke of "a new chapter for Lebanon" as a possible solution. But again, no concrete plan exists for redrafting the charter of 1943, under which political power was shared between Christian and Moslem groupings in Lebanon, the officials said.

"We are still in the stage of consultations," said Kenneth

Newton Guilty In Pistol Case, Assails Judge

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 2 (UPI) — Black Panther Party co-founder Huey Newton has been convicted on two counts of weapons violations and could be sentenced to a maximum of four years in state prison.

A jury reminded the verdict Friday night, but acquitted Newton, 36, on felony assault charges that stemmed from the alleged pistol-whipping of his tailor.

When the verdicts were read, Newton turned, bowed toward the jury, bowed toward the spectators, blew kisses and raised his hands giving the peace symbol. As the jury filed out, he shook the hand of each. The prosecution then asked that Newton, free on \$80,000 bail, be remanded to the custody of the Sheriff's Department. The judge agreed.

Newton delivered a 30-minute tirade against Judge Joseph Karsh whom he labeled "a renegade Jew" and "a Southern cracker." Newton also said, "I'm a black Jew, and you're attacking my faith."

Brown, a State Department spokesman, of the U.S. initiatives regarding Lebanon. He added that he had "nothing specific" to offer at this time.

Jody Powell, the White House spokesman, reported that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had discussed the Lebanon situation with "interested parties" at the United Nations last week. He addressed the problem in his speech to the General Assembly on Friday.

Mr. Powell indicated that, after the Camp David summit conference on the problems of Israel and its neighbors, it had occurred to Mr. Carter that for all the potential for conflict involved in that aspect of the Middle East and the urgent need for mediation there, Lebanon was a place where people were fighting and dying right now.

Mr. Carter's response to a query about the strategy of Lebanon thus grew out of "a feeling that we need to move as rapidly as we can to bring an end to the fighting and, once that is done, . . . move to help create a political solution that deals with the underlying cause of the violence," Mr. Powell said.

The main outside powers involved in the Lebanon situation are Syria, which maintains the bulk of the Arab peacekeeping force in Beirut and the countryside, and Israel, which has aided rightist Christian groups and has opposed with force the movements of Palestinian guerrillas based in Lebanon.

President Carter acknowledged on Thursday that he had taken up the Lebanon problem with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin during the Camp David meetings, and also with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Last Sunday, Secretary Vance discussed Lebanon with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

No concrete plans

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REFINERY TANKS EXPLODE — Flames shoot 150 feet into the air as two 100,000-gallon tanks burn at Texaco gasoline refinery at Mississauga, Ontario, on Monday. No injuries were reported, but about 1,000 persons were evacuated from the Toronto suburb.

British IQ Authority's Data Called Fake

By Boyce Rensberger

said to "show beyond any reasonable doubt" that Sir Cyril "fabricated" the data he had presented as scientifically derived.

In the article, Professor Dorfman, who examined Sir Cyril's statistics in detail, reported a number of ways in which he had found that Sir Cyril manufactured his findings.

Suspicion about the eminent psychologist's purportedly scientific findings have been growing since 1972, when Arthur Jensen of the University of California, ordinarily a backer of the view that intelligence is mostly inherited, discovered errors in Sir Cyril's reports.

In 1976 Professor Leon Kamin of Princeton University reported several extremely improbable statistics in Sir Cyril's published reports. As a result, Professor Kamin and others strongly suspected that Sir Cyril had manufactured his data.

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The evidence then, however, was such that Sir Cyril's supporters could say the irregularities had been caused by carelessness rather than deliberate fraud.

The new findings, reported by Professor D.D. Dorfman of the University of Iowa in the Sept. 29 issue of the journal Science, are

modern educational psychology is the idea held widely today that levels of intelligence are distributed in a population according to this bell-shaped curve.

Sir Cyril held, for example, that an IQ of 100 was the most common and that an equal number of people had IQs above and below that number. The further an IQ was from 100, the fewer people could be found in that category.

In Sir Cyril's landmark 1961 publication, Professor Dorfman reported, the Briton presented data that had allegedly been obtained from recent IQ tests. In fact, the entire column of numbers is identical to figures published more than 30 years earlier as having been derived from a different survey.

What is more, Professor Dorfman showed that Sir Cyril had established the alleged IQs not by testing people but by selecting evenly distributed points on a perfect bell-shaped curve, also known as a curve of normal distribution.

Sir Cyril held that the frequency of IQs occurring in a population, if plotted on a graph, would appear as such a curve.

Influence of Ideas

Sir Cyril, the world's first school psychologist, was knighted in 1946 for his contributions to psychology. One measure of his influence on

modern educational psychology is the idea held widely today that levels of intelligence are distributed in a population according to this bell-shaped curve.

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The reason is that any test measures only a particular aspect of mental ability. Different tests measure different mental faculties. In the opinion of most psychologists today, there is no one test that measures all facets of intelligence.

In Sir Cyril's day, however, the normal curve was as sacred to educational psychologists as the circle was to Pythagorean astronomers, who tried to insist that planets moved only in perfect circles. Rather than actually give IQ tests to his research population, Sir Cyril apparently simply picked numbers off a bell-shaped curve, and assigned them to various social classes.

Classified by Job

Sir Cyril published these numbers in tables suggesting that six occupational classes, from "unskilled" to "higher professional," had been tested. The tables suggested that lower-class people were predominantly of lower IQ and vice versa.

Professor Dorfman cited numerous instances in Sir Cyril's writings where the set of IQs was presented and discussed as if it had really been obtained by testing people.

Sir Cyril's alleged findings were a major factor in his frequent public assertions that slum children were mentally inferior to upper-class children. Sir Cyril also contended that, among the English and that, across the board, men were smarter than women. He held that a child's IQ was virtually fixed at the time of birth.

Last Offer

The last offer made by the Post, The New York Times and the Daily News guaranteed jobs to all but 200 of the 1,600 pressmen as the newspapers began a program of reducing pressroom manpower through attrition.

Mr. Murdoch, who described the Post's position in the talks as hawkish, walked out of joint negotiations last Wednesday over the role of veteran mediator Theodore Kheel. He then reached an accord with the pressmen in a single negotiating session of eight hours.

Early in the strike, union officials raised the possibility that the Post would split with The Times and News, and the accord now gives the pressmen a substantial lever to reach agreement with them.

Mr. Kheel was brought into the strike by the Allied Printing Trades Council, an umbrella group that represents the pressmen and nine city newspaper unions. He described his role as an observer, but in effect he has been acting as a mediator.

Since the strike began, four unions have joined the pressmen on the picket line. The paperhangers and machinists struck all three papers, the Guild struck the Post and the mechanics struck the News.

On Friday, the Post broke a six-month impasse and reached a tentative three-year contract with the truck drivers union.

Carter Awards Medals of Honor To 6 Astronauts

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Oct. 2 (AP) — President Carter marked the 20th anniversary of the U.S. space agency yesterday with a trip to honor six astronauts with the Congressional Space Medals of Honor.

The six are Neil Armstrong, the first man on the moon; John Glenn, the first man to orbit the earth; Alan Shepard Jr., the first American in space; Charles Conrad Jr., commander of the first manned Skylab mission in 1973; Frank Borman, commander of the Apollo 8 mission that was the first to escape earth's gravity; and Virgil Grissom, the second American in space, who died with two astronauts in a flash fire in a grounded Apollo capsule in 1967.

The ceremonies at the Kennedy Space Center, from which the space missions had been launched, mark the 20th anniversary of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The medals were authorized by Congress in 1969, but until now none has been awarded.

States vs. Washington

Control of Coast Waters Murky Area in U.S. Laws

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (WP) — In 1976, when large numbers of shellfish and plants began to die off the coast of New Jersey, no one seemed to be in charge of finding out what had happened.

Marine biologists ran tests and learned that there was virtually no oxygen in the water near the bottom in an area stretching from just south of Long Island nearly all the way to Delaware.

Various authorities blamed offshore dumping of sewage sludge near New York in an area known as the New York Bight. They also blamed chemical shrimps, the bilge from passing chemical cargo vessels, underground seepage or a red tide. The fact was that no one knew then or now what caused the situation, or whether it would recur, and no one was responsible for knowing.

Most disputes are now settled in lengthy court battles that hinge on defining federal powers granted by the Constitution. The federal government, for example, has just banned the dumping of sludge from treated sewage anywhere offshore after 1981.

That change could cost the states millions of dollars in new sewage-treatment plants. "That's a tremendous problem for them," said Robert Knecht, assistant administrator for NOAA's Office of Coastal Zone Management. "What are they going to do?" Several states are contemplating lawsuits.

Recognizing that the 3-mile limit to coastal waters no longer means much, NOAA this week merges its Office of Coastal Zone Management and its Oceans Management office under Mr. Knecht.

The question of states' rights versus federal laws involves arguments over sewage sludge, offshore oilwells, king crabs and supertanker routes. It also means struggle over damage claims, royalties, revenue sharing and manganese nodules — multimillion-dollar lump sums of ore on the sea floor.

"More and more players keep coming into the ball game, and the rules are constantly changing," said Phillip Clark, coastal zone management coordinator for the American Petroleum Institute, the oil industry trade association. "There's no real way to resolve conflict. . . . It's a real limbo-land of regulations."

"The consistency doctrine gives the states a brand new grant of power on the Outer Continental Shelf, and we are the ox that gets gored," said Mr. Clark of the oil industry. Only 13 states and territories of the 34 with coastlines so far have come up with approved coastal zone management plans, and the others are unhappy with most of them.

"There could be environmental

disruption in the currents we don't know about yet. The ore has to be processed somewhere on shore; it has to be transported somehow. Does that mean pipelines or what? There will be new job markets and new taxes to pay. Who gets them?"

And what about dividing up the profits?" said Dean Rusk, former secretary of state and now at the University of Georgia law school.

He warned that federal-state relations will be a major problem in deciding the laws of the sea.

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For 1st Big Carrier in Asia

**Huge Floating Dock Built
In Japan for Soviet Navy**

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Oct. 2 (NYT) — In a bold move that may further shift the military balance of power in its favor in Far Eastern waters, the Soviet Union has taken delivery of a huge 60,000-ton Japanese floating dock to be installed at Vladivostok — headquarters of the Russian Pacific fleet.

Military sources here said that the dock will enable the Soviet Navy to bring a large aircraft carrier to Asia for the first time in order to boost its naval power in the region, according to the Japanese press.

The Japanese government's decision to approve export of the floating dock, runs contrary to the nation's total ban on arms exports at least in spirit. But it also reflects a shortage of orders for Japan's shipbuilding industry, hard hit by a slump in tanker demand since the oil crisis of 1973.

The dock, built by Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries, one of Japan's leading shipbuilders and arms makers, at an undisclosed cost will be taken to Vladivostok next month, the company confirmed.

Kiev-Class Carriers

The dock will enable the Soviet Navy to carry out repairs on 40,000-ton modern carriers of the Kiev type, according to sources at Japan's Defense Agency, quoted by the Yomiuri newspaper here.

One of these carriers is in service in European waters and a second Kiev-class ship, the Minsk, has been launched and will be ready for service by the end of this year.

Either the Minsk or a third carrier of its class under construction will be brought to the Far East as part of a continuing Soviet naval buildup in the region — which has largely overtaken the United States, the Defense Agency said.

A spokesman for the agency declined to comment on the reports, although they have been common knowledge in Japan's shipbuilding industry for many months.

"The dock can only be used for Soviet naval repairs," commented a spokesman for Mitsubishi, the largest shipbuilder in the world and chief rival to IHI, "and it can only

be intended for carrier repair work given its size — nothing else would justify the purchase by the Soviet Union."

Dock's Dimensions

The dock, built by IHI at its Shima yard near Nagoya, is 1,082 feet long, 276 feet wide and takes 78 feet of water, compared with reported Kiev-class carrier dimensions of 931 feet in length, 170 feet in beam and a draught of 32 feet.

The largest ship in the Soviet Far Eastern fleet is currently an 8,000-ton cruiser, and a 30,000-ton floating dock is said to have been brought to Vladivostok by the Russians in May of last year, and is sufficiently large to handle all Soviet ships now in the Far East.

The Soviet Navy is said to have completed its first Kiev-class carrier two years ago. Vessels of this type reportedly carry 25 vertical take-off-and-landing aircraft plus 25 anti-submarine helicopters.

Since the end of the Vietnam War the balance of naval power in Asia has moved drastically in Russia's favor, as the Soviet Union stationed a large submarine force, including 50 nuclear powered submarines, at Vladivostok and other Far Eastern ports such as Petropavlovsk.

Most Soviet vessels

stationed in the Far East are modern ships and they are supported by an air force strength of over 2,000 jets, which compares with a U.S. 5th Air Force presence of 160 planes in Japan plus another 60 in South Korea.

The Soviet Union is following the strategy that it has pursued in Europe, according to intelligence sources — a huge buildup of conventional strength to give overwhelming superiority in some services, in tanks in Europe and in naval vessels in the Far East, where a hypothetical war with the United States would be fought at sea.

United Press International
David Robotham, owner of seafood store in Westport, Conn., displays the lobster that is believed to be 200 years old.**A 200-Year-Old Lobster
Is Spared the Pot in U.S.**

WESTPORT, Conn., Oct. 2 (UPI) — A 200-year-old lobster named Duke was spared death at the dinner table yesterday and tossed back into Long Island Sound.

Duke, scooped up by a commercial fisherman, was taken to the Sound Island Lobster Co. His age, calculated by the University of Rhode Island using a formula based on weight, made him a local curiosity.

Schoolchildren used to stop by to gape at 3 feet of him until a customer, Dominick Franz, decided that he would make a nifty main course for 25 or 30 diners. He bought the 24-pound lobster for \$75.56.

Word got out, and people began to wonder about the propriety of eating a lobster that had evaded captivity since 1777. So did the weekly newspaper, Fairpress, which in a series of editorials urged readers to help save the creature with donations.

About \$300 came in to the Sound Island Lobster Co. to pay the cost of a lobster boat outing said Margaret Manchester, whose son, David Robotham, 26, owns the market.

Mr. Franz said that David Ferguson, editor of the Fairpress, asked him last week if he would be willing to exchange Duke for a number of smaller lobsters. Mr. Franz agreed.

At about 9 a.m. yesterday, Mr. Robotham and Mr. Franz joined the store's lobsterman on a small boat which churned three or four miles out into Long Island Sound and released the lobster.

Mr. Franz himself lowered Duke into the depths before returning home to start his feast with about 25 smaller lobsters. "I was confident he'd make it," Mr. Franz said. "He was in pretty good shape."

By William Borders

NEW DELHI (NYT) — The Indian government, in a continuing effort to modernize the country's ancient social patterns, has launched a new attack on one of the most firmly entrenched practices of them all — child marriage.

Under a national law that became effective this weekend, it is illegal for a boy to marry before he is 21, or for a girl to marry before she is 18. That is an increase of three years from the present minimum marriage age.

The new law is designed to spare children what the government refers to as "great responsibilities for which they may not be prepared," and to give young women a chance at a career before marriage. But its basic purpose is to help slow the rapid growth of the country's population.

Indians traditionally begin having children immediately after marriage.

Early marriages tend to increase the country's population and neutralize economic progress," said a government statement. "Couples entering early wedlock will have a larger reproduction span and, therefore, are likely to acquire large families."

Likely to Be Ignored

But like some other legislation aimed at changing social practices, the law raising the marriage age is considered likely to be widely ignored, especially in the countryside where three-fourths of the people live.

Just as many of India's nearly 600,000 villages are almost outside the money economy, they are also outside the realm of social legislation dictated from New Delhi.

For example, the dowry that a bride's family provides to the family of the groom has been illegal for years, and so has untouchability, the practice of designating certain people as untouchables from birth and denying them access to temples and wells and residential neighborhoods reserved for the higher castes. But both untouchability and the payment of a dowry are still in line with the rest."

Much to the irritation of India's drinkers, prohibition has made great strides in a number of parts of the country in the year and a half that Mr. Desai has been in office, and he has pledged that India will be completely dry by 1982. Already, half of Rajasthan, the mountain areas of Uttar Pradesh and parts of other states are dry, and more and more dry zones are creeping across the map.

The southern state of Tamil Nadu, which is already completely dry, observed Gandhi's birthday by announcing stricter punishment for violators of the prohibition law. In Delhi, a federal region comparable

Raises Minimum Age**India Launches Attack on Child Marriages**

routine in virtually every village in the country.

"Of course I must pay the dowry no matter what the law says," said a farmer whose daughter was about to be married. "Otherwise, I would be shamed in this village for the rest of my life."

Common Practice

In India, where almost all marriages are arranged by the parents, child marriage has been common for centuries. Prime Minister Morarji Desai, who is 82 years old, was married when he was 15, and Mohandas Gandhi the independent

hero, was married at the age of 13, although he subsequently campaigned against child marriage.

A rural survey in 1971 indicated that 13 percent of girls under the age of 14 were married, and other studies report that an unmarried girl in her late teens is often considered an old maid. In backward areas, children are often engaged when they are infants, usually to cousins, and married well before their teens.

Although many lawmakers, demographers and others here regard population growth as India's most pressing problem, the more conven-

tional aspects of the government birth control program have recently been seriously slowed. The rate of sterilization operations — traditionally the most popular form of birth control — is the lowest that it has been in years. This is because there was a good deal of competition in the sterilization program among the various health centers.

Meanwhile, the population increases by more than 1 million a month, which means that every day 35,000 Indians are born.

by both Moslem religious law and Hindu tradition, there has been controversy, and a bit of hypocrisy, surrounding drinking in India ever since the days when the British colonialists, who took quinine to ward off malaria, began putting gin into it, thus inventing the gin and tonic.

Parent of Both

Gandhi, who was assassinated in 1948, campaigned hard for prohibition, arguing the case this way: "The state does not cater to the vices of its people. I hold drink to be more damnable than thieving and perhaps even prostitution. Is not often the parent of both?"

In part because of the influence of Gandhi, India's constitution published in 1949, specifically declares: "The state shall endeavor to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks."

But beyond that general statement of policy, Mr. Desai's critics object that he has never received any specific legislative or popular mandate for the sweeping change that he is implementing. They are particularly bitter about the double standard that frequently allows for foreigners to drink in areas that are otherwise dry — an exemption designed to protect the tourist industry.

"It's typically Indian that one law should discriminate against ourselves," an Indian businessman muttered the other evening in a Delhi bar, as he sipped a lemon soda at a table at which a foreign friend was drinking whiskey.

Bad Headache?**Trip to Dentist
May Be Answer**

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 2 (UPI)

— A simple jaw operation or dental adjustment can cure headaches tormenting humanity's teeth-gashers, two Swedish dental surgery specialists said here today in an interview with the newspaper Dagens Nyheter.

Associate professor Goran Agberg and professor Martti Hellkimo said 25 per cent in a survey of 1,106 persons suffered recurrent headaches caused by faulty occlusion, which prompted teeth-gashing during sleep.

"The gnashing produces muscle tension and the tension starts the pain," said Dr. Hellkimo.

The situation is tragic. These problems affect a person's entire personality. It is relatively easy to correct the fault," Dr. Agberg said the filing down of a fraction of a headache-sufferer's teeth can eliminate his pain.

The southern state of Tamil Nadu, which is already completely dry, observed Gandhi's birthday by announcing stricter punishment for violators of the prohibition law. In

Delhi, a federal region comparable

to the south.

Abano became a modern resort

in the 19th century, when the hotels were first built. Lord Byron and Percy Bysshe Shelley reportedly took the muds there.

Many people leave their

crutches in their rooms when they leave Abano," said Nico Sincio, a hotel director.

"The cure has been working for 2,000 years," added Luigi Mioni, another hotel owner,

adding that the renewed popularity of Abano was indicative of a "back to nature" movement in medicine.

The wealth of Abano comes

from an underground source. The water is heated underground to 185 degrees Fahrenheit by volcanic rock and is rich in iodide and phosphorous salts. The mud of Abano, which is gray clay, is unleashed into vats alongside the hotels. It is immersed in the gurgling thermal water where it cooks for a maximum of three years. During that time, algae grow and ripen in the mud.

There is no proof.

But the clients swear by the cur-

ative explanation. Some doctors say that the hot muds stimulate circulation, which is helpful in case of arthritis. Fans add that the mud is "radioactive." Mr. Mioni, who broke an arm several years ago takes 35 mud baths per year, say the phosphorous in the mud is absorbed by the skin, stimulating the hypothalamus which in turn causes the body to produce cortisone. There is no proof.

When my wife arrives here she is in all aches and pains," said Phil Zipserne of Monteal. "When we leave she is ready to come out fighting." Mr. Zipserne, 70, and his wife have visited Abano for 12 consecutive years.

Lively Atmosphere

"Mud is the most natural thing said Fernando Beccio, a manager from Milan. "I come here to it after my vacation."

Italian social security reimburses this trip if the cure is prescribed by a physician.

But many of the clients do not come to Abano to rest. Observers speculate that one of the reasons for Abano's success is the atmosphere of the "hut." While most thermal stations resemble old houses, Abano is active day and night, with several late-night discotheques. At the local a well-groomed Italian men stand in front of admiring women.

"A large number of men come without their wives for the cure," said Piero Sonnifero, a man in Abano for a cure. "The women come to chase the men."

Abano makes me feel you said Salvadore Conde, the secretary of the local hotel association.

Abano Terme had 22 hotels before World War II. Now the town of 18,000 has 80 hotels and more than 100 swimming pools. Two more hotels are under construction and many hotel keepers are adding wings to their establishments. The huge success of the thermal business has provided jobs for 15,000 persons in the region, eliminating the threat of unemployment. A majority of local residents make their livings in the tourist industry.

Faith, But No Proof

After a rudimentary medical exam in the hotel, the client commits himself to one mud bath per day for 12 to 20 days. The mud, at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, is packed onto parts of the body prescribed by the physician. After the mud bath, the patient is hosed down with ozone water and massaged.

Many take the muds at 4 a.m., when the air is cool, then go back to sleep.

Despite years of experience and scores of Italian doctors who testify to the efficacy of the treatment, Prof. Renato Santi of the University of Padua, who has written a pamphlet about fango (mud) therapy, admits that the cure defies sci-

ence, without their wives for the cure," said Piero Sonnifero, a man in Abano for a cure. "The women come to chase the men."

Abano makes me feel you said Salvadore Conde, the secretary of the local hotel association.

Abano has no fear that any spa will challenge it. Twenty years ago, the residents decreed that muds could not be exported, according to local "experts," or one-mile voyages would kill magic properties.

The playful atmosphere is contagious, affecting even the crowd.

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aspects of the birth control program have seriously slowed. The most popular method — is the longer term sterilization. This is a good deal of the last year that India Gandhi had now there is a good attitude, the population by more than 1%, which means that one Indians are born.

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introduction

beyond that general policy. Mr. Desai has he never specific legislative for the sweeping is implementing. He "We do not correct a decade or that frequently the four years of hyperactivity." Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the alliance's supreme commander, said to a visitor. "If the Warsaw Pact priorities in the defense area continue at the rate they're going, then these Western programs, in my view, are at the bottom edge of prudence."

Ten days with the NATO armies

and air forces on the central front,

however, provided evidence of two

striking improvements in the West-

ern position.

The most dramatic is the in-

crease in anti-tank weapons, in-

cluding missiles, now deployed by

NATO forces. By the end of this

year, the total will be more than

193,000.

Anti-Tank Missiles

The Milan anti-tank missile and the helicopter-mounted TOW mis-

sile have been deployed with the British Army of the Rhine. The United States has 230 of a planned

helicopter force of 336 Cobras

armed with TOW, a wire-guided

anti-tank missile. The U.S. A-10

anti-tank aircraft is being delivered

to bases in Britain. The West Ger-

man and French armies are deploy-

ing HOT, a missile similar to the

TOW.

These anti-tank weapons and the

superior accuracy of gunnery in

Western tanks, owing to new meth-

ods of sighting and ranging, may

enable NATO in combat to reduce

the Warsaw Pact's edge in armor.

That edge is now put at approxi-

mately 16,000 main battle tanks to

6,500.

Until 1975, the Soviet Union and

its allies enjoyed both quantitative

and, in some important types, qualita-

tive superiority over the NATO

tactical air forces. The quantitative

edge remains: 3,000 tactical planes

on the central front, compared to

about 1,600 for NATO.

Soviet production of combat air-

craft remains high: about 1,000 last

year, compared with 800 in the

United States. But Soviet qualita-

tive superiority in the fighter and

fighter-bomber fields will be short-

ived.

Advanced Aircraft

The U.S. Air Force has added 96

F-15s, probably the most advanced

air-to-air combat plane in the

world, to its European forces and

has withdrawn only 54 old F-4s.

The remaining F-4s, employed in

ground support, have been fitted

with a variety of new weapons, in-

cluding missiles guided by televi-

sion or infrared devices.

Next year, the Tomado fighter

and fighter-bomber, jointly built by

the British, West Germans and Ital-

yans, will go into squadron service,

and early in the next decade the

Americans, Belgians, Danes, Dutch

and Norwegians will deploy the F-

16.

NATO has been inferior in man-

power since its organization. Un-

less European governments and the

Carter administration perceive an

immediate threat, this is likely to

continue. But the Soviet advantage

in combat forces, roughly 11 to 8,

will be reduced by the assignment

of two U.S. mechanized infantry

brigades to West Germany and the

British government's decision to

add about 4,000 men to its army in

West Germany.

All this gives Gen. Haig "some

basis for cautious optimism." He

believes that long-term improve-

ments will be made. But there is no

easy or cheap way by which NATO

can recover from what senior offi-

cials describe as "the lost decade."

During 1967-1977 there was sig-

nificant improvement in the quality

of Soviet air and ground weapons.

Tactical Significance

The Soviet Air Force has

received in the last seven years

about 1,300 MiG-23-27s, 200 Su-

19s and 200 Su-17s. The tactical

significance is that deployment of

these aircraft gives the Russians a

capability of striking well behind

NATO's front lines. Because their

Many Fear New Quakes as Greece Rebuilds Salonika

By Nicholas Gage

SALONIKA, Greece, Oct. 2 — Salonika, the second largest city in Greece, will celebrate its 2,300th birthday in five years. But many of its inhabitants, who suffered through a series of powerful earthquakes during the summer, are uneasily wondering if the ancient city will survive.

This anxiety is not immediately apparent. The streets are clogged with traffic, stores are full, and thousands of visitors pour in each day for a series of trade fairs, art exhibitions, international conferences and film and song festivals.

More than 70 percent of the 650,000 residents, most of whom left their homes after the earthquake on the night of June 20, have returned to the city, and Salonika seems pretty much as it was.

But closer inspection suggests that it will take some time and much effort before the city, a developing industrial center crucial to the Greek economy, returns to normal. Each of its 70,000 buildings has a large sticker on its door. A green sticker means that the building is safe. A yellow one signifies that some damage occurred but that the building is still habitable. A red sticker, posted on the door of 5,100 buildings — means that major repairs must be made before the building can be safely inhabited.

After the June 20 quake, which damaged 16,000 buildings and killed 51 persons, Salonika became a tent city as citizens moved into parks, squares and church yards while the Greek Army distributed blankets and food. Of the frightened natives, 100,000 have gone back to the outlying towns from which they originally came, substantially reducing the city's population.

Nonetheless, Salonika was lucky. The center of the summer quake, which measured 6.5 on the Richter scale, struck about 15 miles outside the city. Most seismologists believe that if it had hit the center, many thousands would have died and much of Salonika would have been shattered.

The summer tremors, which included 34 pre-shocks before June 20 and 450 aftershocks, has divided interested parties into two camps.

The optimists, including the Greek government, believe the threat to the city has passed. The pessimists, including some in the Greek press, point out that most series of earthquakes — including those that hit Salonika from 1902 to 1904 and from 1931 to 1932 — generally last for periods of two years. What, they ask ominously, does that bode for the future of the city?

Basil Papazakos, the 48-year-old seismologist who heads the Greek scientific team studying the problem, is cautiously optimistic.

"While it is impossible to predict when and where an earthquake will occur in a seismic zone," he said, "the statistical probability that a damaging shock like last June's will occur again in this area is small."

Despite the relatively low death toll of last summer's quakes here — 25,000 were said to have died in Iran's recent earthquake — the economic repercussions of the disaster are likely to be considerable.

Nicholas Mavris, the ebullient minister of northern Greece, who is directing the reconstruction, points to the returning rhythm of life in Salonika as proof that the government's efforts to revive the city are succeeding.

In contrast to a local bishop who interpreted the earthquake as a sign of God's disfavor, Mr. Mavris sees many signs that Salonika, once a main center of the Macedonian

Empire, is embarking on a renaissance.

"The tomb of Philip of Macedonia, who united all Greeks, has been discovered near here," he said. "The Greek people have entrusted the leadership of the country to a Macedonian [Premier Constantine Karanikas] and even Alexander the Great's gold mines in Olympia have started to produce gold again after 2,000 years."

In Crackdown on Opium Use

Hong Kong Woman, 102, on Methadone

HONG KONG, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Mrs. Lee Sew-hing, 102, lit up her opium pipe one day last month as she has done every day for 80 years, and relaxed. Her 72-year-old daughter, Mrs. So Lin-shui, also took a few puffs.

But that day their apartment was raided by customs officers, who are aware that Hong Kong has re-emerged as a major market for Asian drug-dealing.

The two women were fined \$74, and — despite the centenarian's protests that opium-smoking accounted for her longevity — authorities put Mrs. Lee on a methadone program.

Mrs. So, who said that her mother smoked three grams a day at a daily cost of about \$17, said: "Our doctor said it will cure her

tuberculosis." She displayed a chest X-ray of her mother's lungs; it showed a few white "holes."

Trade in 1800s

In the 1800s, some British and U.S. merchants grew rich on the opium trade with China. The traders brought the opium from India and Burma, sailed into Hong Kong's harbor and traded it for tea and silver in Canton and Shanghai.

Eventually China felt the drain on its balance of trade and questioned opium smoking's allegedly beneficial effects. Despite profits

by some Chinese officials, opium imports were curtailed. British trading companies insisted that they had a right to traffic in opium, and backed by the Crown, fought the Chinese in the Opium Wars.

Mr. Williamson estimated that of the 50,000 drug users in the colony, about 5,000 smoke opium. Most of the others, he said, inject heroin.

MS the taste of an Italian holiday

MS CIGARETTES

ITALY

A Pause in SALT

At a time when so many wars and so much civil violence may be ended or averted by conferences, the pause in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in Washington may not seem all that important. After all, the SALT discussions have been going on for years; they represent, on the surface at least, the balancing off of one type of plane by one type of missile, they deal in weaponry that has not, and may never be, tested in war and it is very difficult for any nonscientific person, including most military and naval personnel, to even understand what the diplomats are talking about.

* * *

This is far from the kind of urgent danger and simple confrontation that for example, may be affected by King Hussein's statement that he will not, for the present, join in Middle East peace talks, and his warning against a separate Israeli-Egyptian treaty. Or by the agreement the president of the United States and the secretary general of the United Nations that they would seek to end the Lebanese civil war by negotiation. Or President Somosa's willingness to accept mediation from outside Nicaragua between himself and his people. Or how a peaceful transition stage can be negotiated for Rhodesia or South-West Africa.

Yet there is a centrality about the SALT talks that places these others on the periphery of world events. Indeed, if the discussions of strategic arms could only get to the heart of the problem they represent, many of these other negotiations, and the violence they hope to end or stave off, would have far better chance of success.

The SALT talks hope to achieve treaties that will successively reduce the nuclear weapons that pose a constant threat for the world today. But behind this reduction lies the very pertinent question of whether the owners of the arms will use them against one another. The United States and the Soviet Union have — unhappily after great and dreadful arsenals had been built and filled — accepted the proposition that nuclear war between them would be mutual suicide; that the only goal such a war could achieve would be death and destruction for all concerned, including many innocent bystanders.

But this has not resulted in the abolition of nuclear arms, or even their drastic reduction. For, quite apart from the difficulty of distinguishing between the destructive powers of

the various weapons owned by each side, there is the harsh fact that it is very difficult to give up such weapons when other arms, and the objectives for which military means might be used, still persist.

In other words, if each superpower eliminated its nuclear arsenal, not only might such arsenals remain with, say the French and the Chinese, but the armies, navies and air forces of the United States and the Soviet Union would remain as threats of war. And not only can present-day conventional weapons wreak enormous havoc, but neither superpower is anxious to see its nuclear reserves disappear while the effects of war with conventional forces remains uncertain.

So the SALT talks stand for more than the details that are written down in draft treaties. When progress is really made, as in the first SALT treaty, it demonstrates not only a willingness on the part of the United States and the Soviet Union to limit their nuclear weapons but an attitude, a national stance that proclaims it is better to limit national weapons — an attitude, a national stance that proclaims it is better to limit national goals that conflict with one another than to press forward at the risk of bringing on a nuclear holocaust.

Now that stance is far more shaky than, say, a year or so ago. Efforts to bring peace to the Middle East are complicated by competition between the superpowers; Africa's continuing turmoil results not only from U.S. and European diplomacy but from the Kremlin's Cubans. It would be possible for Washington and Moscow to teach agreements on strategic arms, despite these conflicts; most SALT agreements under discussion do not go to the roots of the nuclear dilemma. But by the same token the extent of the SALT agreements, the speed and mood with which they are arrived at, speak very clearly of international disputes in other fields.

So whatever progress Mr. Gromyko and President Carter, with Mr. Vance, have been able to make in their intensive talks is to be welcomed; the check to their conversations is regrettable; their resumption is to be anticipated with hope. And it cannot be forgotten that these talks, however fruitless or confusing, must be watched with greatest care — not only, as so many U.S. cold warriors believe, because of the possibility of Soviet fraud, but even more to detect, on both sides, the frame of mind in which two great governments view the world.

Carter Turns to Lebanon

Not since U.S. Marines went ashore at Beirut in 1958 has the United States made a more sweeping initiative in respect to Lebanon than President Carter did in his call for a general conference. Twenty years ago the United States had both the power and the impulse to intervene by force to arrest the religious and class strife, aggravated by foreign intervention, then as now plaguing Lebanon.

Today the United States has neither the power nor the impulse, and it can intervene only by diplomatic means. But the need, measured in human suffering and the potential for international conflict, is there. The latest Syrian barrages against Christian positions in Beirut underline the point.

For its first 20 months, the Carter administration took a relatively restrained stance on Lebanon concentrating on trying to keep the lid on and start building up the capacity of the painfully weak Lebanese government to establish order in its own house. Now the president obviously feels that the momentum built up at Camp David and the stature he acquired there can be put to further use. It is, in our view, a risk worth taking, and it is likely to be popular at home. There is growing sympathy in the United States for Lebanon's plight, in particular for the embattled (and pugnacious) Christian minority.

Mr. Carter has in mind a comprehensive approach. He would have a conference with three or four layers of participants: 1) "those

who live there," a formulation that would include the 600,000 Palestinians whose presence many Christians regard as the problem; 2) Syria, ostensibly the peace-keeper in Lebanon's Moslem-vs.-Christian, left-vs.-right civil war, and Israel, which fears Syria's wishes to swallow Lebanon or otherwise turn it into an actively hostile state; 3) interested foreign countries like the United States and France; and 4) the United Nations, which currently runs a peace-keeping force in the country. The conference would go beyond the establishment of a stable cease-fire. It would also seek a new formula for power-sharing — not partition — between Christians and Moslems. The last formula, set in 1943 when France gave Lebanon independence, is in ruins.

There is much to debate in the Carter approach and, given harsh continuing Syrian encroachments on Lebanon's Christians, not much time in which to conduct the debate. In particular, Syria, which has so far spurned the Camp David initiatives, is likely to look with a beady eye on any U.S.-sponsored undertaking in Lebanon. Such is otherwise the common despair, however, that the president's new plan is likely to be greeted with relief, bordering on thanksgiving in some quarters. Lebanon was once an oasis of democracy, religious coexistence and civility in the Arab world. It is a country crying to be reborn.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Israelis and Arabs

Mr. Begin's principal shortcoming as prime minister of Israel has been his inability to move from stimulating sympathetic debate about understandably emotionally religious topics — such as settlements — to persuading Israelis that unpopular decisions must be taken. If peace is finally to be reached, Mr. Begin will at some stage have to tell his constituents that settlements will in the end have

to be withdrawn from all the occupied Arab lands.

Meanwhile the Arab reactions elsewhere to the Camp David summit have to some extent been replays of the anguish at Mr. Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last November The Damascus meeting has been essentially backward looking. In concentrating their hostility on Egypt and on setting up military commands, the participants give no impression of intending to be constructive.

—From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 3, 1903

NEW YORK — Tammany Hall Boss Charles Murphy pushed his slate through amid scenes of wild disorder and nominated Messrs. McClellan, Grout and Forbes at the Tammany Convention in Carnegie Hall last night. Brooklyn vigorously protested, but was shouted down. Since Grout and Forbes are already nominees of the Republican Party, which has a platform calling for the destruction of Tammany, a new Republican convention will be held. Grout has been asked to "get off" the Republican ticket but states that "only my murder" could produce such a an action on his part.

Fifty Years Ago

October 3, 1928

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Franklin Delano Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy under Woodrow Wilson and vice-presidential nominee in 1920, has been induced to run for governor of New York State. Although, for days he has resisted attempts at a draft, citing doctor's expectations that he could remove his leg brace with two years more uninterrupted therapy, Al Smith's repeated phone calls to Warm Springs, Ga., have convinced him that he is needed to unite the party. Those who bring up Smith's old association with Tammany leaders might note this reformist selection.



Only One Revolution a Country

By William Safire

MEXICO CITY — Twang! From time to time, usually in the early morning hours, the sound of archery practice can be heard on the grounds of Los Pinos, the president's estate in Mexico's capital.

The man wielding the long bow understands the mystic discipline of archery: the requirements of concentration in preparation that lead to the inexorability of the arrow's course in flight. President Jose Lopez Portillo is intrigued by such symbolism because he is one of the few men of letters and one of the few political philosophers, holding political power in the world today.

This "philosopher-king," as Platon would have called him, was chosen two years ago in that special way Mexico picks its leaders: a handful of power brokers — an industrial chief, a labor leader, a top bureaucrat, a couple of past presidents — select the only major party's candidate, who is then duly elected by the people for a single six-year term. He then is endowed with sweeping powers in a system designed for stability.

In the late 1960s, when peasant unrest and Communist agitation posed a threat, the party leaders chose a left-leaning president, Luis Echeverria, to drag a rhetorical red cape in front of the charge of protest. The choice was bad: reckless reform to promote social schemes led to the economic brink.

Echeverria's bid for Third World favor (he wanted to become secretary general of the UN) included support for anti-Zionism resolutions, and led to the near-collapse of Mexico's vital tourist industry.

U.S. investors and U.S. travelers worried about not having an ally south of the border and acted accordingly.

The stability-minded powers that be in Mexico had to come up with a man capable of restoring external confidence without losing the sense of internal social progress. Enter Lopez Portillo, a man of qualities: a professor of political philosophy, who was serving as minister of finance, a man of thought who showed promise of becoming a man of action.

This choice is turning out to be good. In foreign affairs, Mexico has

been abstaining from foolish UN resolutions, and is a source of oil supply to Israel; U.S. tourists are flocking back. More sensible financial management, under the stern eye of the International Monetary Fund, provides a more attractive climate for investment. A genuine effort is underway to control population growth, and some emphasis is given to curtailing the pervasive corruption. The exciting oil prospects are also a big topic.

The most intriguing question is how much change in Mexico's political system will be brought about by a political philosopher in power. Will he see so much good to be done, so much poverty to be overcome, that he will need the to further centralize power to force economic progress? Or will he see the need for social change, and encourage the development of other parties as well as free-market ideas?

Hard to tell. This man of dualities, with the finely-honed intellect and highly-polished shoes, takes pride in telling his countrymen (in a better-written state of the union report than any U.S. president has produced in recent years) of amnesties for political prisoners and reforms of the political process to permit the creation of any parties on the left and right.

But he is cautious. Asked if Mexico is headed toward more collectivism or toward more individualism, he takes a visitor on a survey of the world: "Democratic capitalism will continue to be linked to the United States; while the Soviets have established their ways of centralized planning, Europe is a blinking area — oscillating between the both — and Africa is a nomad's land. Then there is the area of Asian logic — the coming influence of Japan upon China. While the United States and the Soviet Union have been confronting each other, Japan has very quietly established its links with China."

Fascinating, and worth further exploration — but what road will Mexico take? An oblique answer:

"All countries have one revolution in their history. The Mexican revolution has already taken place.

Now, in an evolutionary way, we will search for the classical values of security and justice through freedom."

Of course, that business did not

Letters

Section 911

On Sept. 25, the House of Representatives overwhelmingly passed a bill which would provide for a new tax law for Americans residing overseas. As anticipated, it retained Committee proposal to provide for, in addition to deductions for certain excess living costs, a flat exclusion as existed under the pre-1976 Tax Reform Act law (old law) except for Americans residing in Canada or Western Europe (excluding the North Sea area). I understood that there was even consideration for extending the exclusion to Americans residing in Greece. The question of the dollar's value in an exclusion to Americans residing in Western Europe is not as important as the dangerous precedent which would be set by having different tax treatment for Americans living in different parts of the world.

The two-year battle to undo the Section 911 provisions passed by the Tax Reform Act of 1976 seems to be drawing to a close. A joint conference in the House and Senate is expected to take place prior to the planned Oct. 14 congressional recess. The major difference between the House and Senate bills remains the flat exclusion, which several key senators have flatly stated they would never accept. There is the possibility, however,

that the provision could be retained in conference and it is up to each and every one of us to make our feelings known immediately to the House and Senate conferees, trying to open their eyes to what damage could be done.

With regard to the 1977 tax returns, to which the "old law" is expected to apply, the Treasury Department on Sept. 29 announced an additional automatic extension of time to file the returns to Nov. 15, from the previous due date of Oct. 16.

STEVEN E. KRAFT,
Chairman,
Tax Committee,
Swiss-American
Chamber of Commerce.

CIA Critic

Apart from the monstrous example of a prolonged act of inhuman cruelty — and one doubts if words of protest will have the slightest effect upon a government agency which encourages savage acts one would associate with sadists of the Gestapo — the prolonged interrogation by the CIA of Yuri Nosenko for a period of three and a half years reveals, again, what little wit and talent the CIA possesses. It is as if vast draconian agency had read some poor film scripts, seen "The Ipcress File," and reviewed some old German prison

camp films in which subjects were experimented upon, and then brought the whole vision of hell up to 1970's standards by the fact of encasing poor Nosenko in a vault, probably the same kind of vault which graces many a successful U.S. bank!

There are humane ways of acquiring information from criminal suspects; there are ways of acquiring information from criminal suspects, which human persons would not use in any shape or form. For those whose ways of life espouse liberty and a respect for life, there are some things which simply are not done, and which simply are not done, and which simply are not done.

What is the government of the United States coming to when it knows through its various federal agencies, permits and encourages such acts of disgracing bestiality? What is any citizen to think of it? Is this the same agency for which Adm. Turner is apologetic, and of which he tells us will play by the gentlemanly rules of the game when it seizes "employees" on U.S. college campuses? From what college campus did those monsters come who imprisoned a fellow human being in a vault for three and a half years?

J.M.B. CRAWFORD.
London.

Waiting for Botha On Namibia Issue

By Anthony Lewis

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The foreign ministers of the world were here this past week, exhorting the UN General Assembly and negotiating privately on matters as weighty as strategic arms limitation. But, for many at the United Nations, the big event was one that happened thousands of miles from here: the election of Pieter Botha as the prime minister of South Africa.

In the next few weeks, South Africa must finally decide what to do about Namibia, the huge territory that it has administered as South-West Africa. Namibia is a particular concern of the United Nations, which has spent years trying to end South African control. Beyond that, the issue has profound implications for war or peace in southern Africa. And the decision, now, is essentially up to Botha.

No realist could be optimistic about the present chances for a peaceful settlement in Namibia. After agreement on a plan for transition to independence, South Africa has backed off. The signals point to confrontation. But the dangers are so great that all parties here at the UN are still trying to find a way back to accommodation.

The Plan

The plan, worked out by a UN contact group of five Western representatives, called for withdrawal of most South African troops from Namibia, dispatch of a UN force, release of political prisoners, return of exiles and then an election under UN supervision. South Africa accepted it last April, in what was seen as a large gesture of accommodation. The SWAPO movement, under intense pressure from the nearby black African states, said yes in July.

If so, then diplomacy is very likely at an end. South Africa will have decided that war is inevitable.

But a man with the responsibilities that Botha now has could still pull back when he contemplates the possible consequences. For they are grim. African states would get the message that the West is powerless to bring about peaceful change in southern Africa. They would be encouraged to think that only force can be effective — and to seek Soviet and Cuban help, not only in Namibia but in Rhodesia.

Unhappy

That prospect is especially unhappy because it seems so unnecessary. This is a moment of maximum desire for moderation and cooperation among the black states of southern Africa, including Angola in particular. They do not want spreading war and chaos.

The world would hardly accept such a process to independence as genuine. South African forces would not have been withdrawn, nor political prisoners released. There would have been no time for exiled leaders to return and campaign. The election would generally be seen as dominated by South Africa, the winners by South African stooges. The undoubted result would be an intensified guerrilla war, against the new Namibian regime — and very likely further international economic measures against South Africa.

South Africa knows all that. Why, then, would its leaders take such risks? There are several possible reasons — and which one domi-

The Porn Is Green

By George F. Will

SAN FRANCISCO — It seems to me a very singular thing that the National Trust for Historic Preservation — of which I am a card-carrying member — has not undertaken to preserve San Francisco's North Beach area.

As a student of U.S. commerce, I believe the nation should preserve the birthplaces of giant industries, such as the Tinsleyville, Pa., oil field, the Wright brothers' bicycle shop in Dayton, and F.W. Woolworth's dry goods store in Watertown, N.Y. The U.S. economy is

the most marvelous example of productivity since the episode of the loaves and fishes, and it deserves monuments for worship and shrines for pilgrimages.

San Francisco's North Beach is a small strip of tenderloin, a jumble of seedy nightspots, cinemas and bookstores. It is as similar to areas of other cities as one K-Mart is to another. But there is a difference: North Beach has a good claim to being the symbol-birthplace of one of the nation's significant growth industries, "the sex business."

Of course, that business did not

get into the act. Cook reports that already many producers "are making their films in two or even three versions — hard-core, soft-core and R — so that their films can play in a variety of markets."

The lion's share of the sex business is done by the thousands of "adult" bookstores and peepshows. A Times Square store can easily gross \$10,000 a day. Los Angeles stores gross \$125 million a year, three times more than the retail sales of L. Magnin in the Los Angeles area. The glorious free market is working its wonders. Competition has brought down the cost of dirty movies for home enjoyment from \$30 to about \$13. Yankee ingenuity is adapting new technologies to the pornography trade, including recorded video cassettes for showing on home television sets.

Sorrow

The pornography industry's only substantial sorrow is that it and still consists primarily of people over 35. But as Cook says (drolly, I think), that is "merely a marketing problem" and it will be tackled by "someone from Hollywood, Hustler or the Harvard Business School."

Botha Issue FASHION

U.K. Styles Made to Suit French

By Herb Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 2 (IHT) — The red carpet was out at Burberry's last week for the visit of Lady Henner, wife of the British ambassador, and the fashion fan as well as a supertalent of South Africa's clothing exports, Lady Henner, was presiding over them. The electronics in the store's new wing, however, were up some, and devoted to women's wear.

As Peter Howard, manager of the store, put it: "Since we re-opened the store, 10 years ago, the sales of South African ladies, which used to be 30 percent at there may be 50 percent."

Lady Henner was wearing a Scotch House classic (Scotch House is part of Great Universal Stores, which also owns Burtons, River — its borders are 1/4 mile). It was a black velvet Highland jacket and skirt, with special silver buttons, that is often worn in Scotland or evening. But not the kilt, although she said, "I have the Henner tartan kilt — which is yellow, black, blue and white on a green background." The blazer also turned up at the end of the collection, over a slim black silk skirt and blouse, making it an ideal theater

Judging from the 500 or so French statesmen, including Baroness de Rothschild, watching the collection, with most of them wearing Burberry's articles one way or another (a scarf, a kilt, lots of raincoats), the house has little acceptance problem these days with Botha now has come.

It's strange that here, a British firm should appeal so much to the French, whereas in England, our firm appeals mostly to tourists," said John Cohen, vice chairman of Burberry's (Sir Leonard Wolfson is among the black tie chairman).

"Actually, 95 percent of our clientele is French," Mr. Howard said, "and of that, 65 percent is Parisian, mostly from the 16th Arrondissement."

The success story of Burberry's ties mainly in quality, style and competitive prices as well as an elegant, the Alfa-giant low-key profile. The French, who have been partial to the style of England through the years, find it here, but cleverly revamped to suit their taste. The store's fashion director, Genevieve Dilleman, has worked hard at keeping the British style while giving it a strong fashion twist.

This season, she cannot go very wrong since fashion leader Saint Laurent has brought back both the suit and the kilt. So, in what should be a great year, Burberry's offers a wide selection of man-tailored suits, "which happens to be what our business is all about," Mr. Cohen said.

Suits have the new shorter jackets and slim skirts. The bonus is in the quality and subtle shades of the British fabrics. "Because of the



A black velvet Highland jacket over silk skirt (left) and (right) Burberry's sheepskin coat.



Daniel Marchot

price of cashmere, we are using for suits a lot of lamb's wool, but with a very soft, almost cashmere feel to it," Mr. Howard said.

Cashmere can still be had, but at a price. A cashmere coat costs 3,010 francs, but then it is the type of coat that one could wear forever.

Besides suits and raincoats, the firm has branched into leather.

Their first stab in that direction is sheepskin coats and jackets (fur inside, leather outside) that make ultra-comfortable weekend garments.

Outside of cashmere and leather, Burberry's is more than holding its own when it comes to prices, partly

because of the decline of the pound. A suit, for instance, costs 1,750 francs; a blouse is 350 francs and a matching scarf 95 francs, which is just about right for a well-heeled but money-conscious clientèle that is not likely to pay the extravagant prices French ready-to-wear is bringing these days.

The wide selection is another plus — suits come in eight styles and 50 different fabrics, probably the largest selection for that type of suit in Paris," Mr. Howard said.

The Paris store, spread over three floors and employing 100 people, was a mob scene last Saturday, with 2,000 customers fighting for

attention. The Scotch House department (still in a corner of the second floor) also includes a store set up last year on Rue de Passy. The company also recently acquired Tumler, on Place Saint-Augustin, an old Paris store specializing in sports clothes.

Things are looking up for Burberry's across the Atlantic as well. Burberry's New York was opened in early September, with four stories of men's and women's styles. But given New York weather, the company is finding itself in a new business: fur. Mr. Cohen said, "with lots of fur linings that button in our raincoats."

Food and Dining

Classic French Chef Who Makes a Meal a Ceremony

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, Oct. 2 (IHT) — Seventy-year-old André Guillot, regarded as the greatest living exponent of the classic French cuisine, is the father of the sauce without flour.

The breakthrough took place in 1934 and was an accident. At the time, Guillot was household chef to the duke of Davoust d'Auerstaedt at the Chateau de Belloczanne in Normandy. He was preparing a cream sauce *a la Normande* for the veal chops.

The white wine and a light cream *fleuriette* had already been stirred into the juices exuded by the chops. Guillot was about to add the traditional *huile manie* (butter worked into a pommade with flour) when he was called away from his stove, leaving the casserole still on the fire.

He returned five minutes later, certain his sauce was ruined. Eureka! The elements of the sauce by simple reduction had formed a natural liaison without flour. Guillot quickly communicated the news to his maître, Fernand Juteau, chef of the French Embassy in Rome, under whom he had served his apprenticeship.

Lifetime Search

Juteau, who had spent a lifetime seeking the same result, wrote back, "Monsieur, you have done a fine thing for cuisine."

"He always was laconic," said Guillot in Paris the other day.

Although he retired to Menton three years ago after selling his restaurant in Marly-le-Roi (west of Paris) where he cooked for no more than 18 guests at a time, Guillot is still active as a mentor and adviser to a number of young chefs around the country who eagerly draw upon his wealth of observation and experience. The celebrated flourless sauce thickened by reduction is



André Guillot, discoverer of the flourless sauce.

now the method adopted by nearly all of France's foremost chefs.

Guillot's approach to his profession is spiritual first, material afterward. Before his art, he has the rigor and disciplined respect of a high priest. Before being allowed near a priest, the disciples (both the professionals and the amateurs) are inculcated with the Guillot philosophy of cuisine as a form of humanism.

"A meal must always be a ceremony," he says. "Each dish, in addition to sustaining life, should charm man's spirit and rejoice his heart. The chef's duty is to give pleasure to others. The great chef is

a combination of inspiration, intuition and technique. Without the first two, he is just a good worker in the kitchen."

Guillot dismisses complicated dishes in favor of "luminous simplicity." To achieve it the practitioner must know how to cook a dish to exactly the right point and season it to exactly the right degree.

That kind of knowledge demands the ability to analyze a product, breaking it down into its composition of proteins, lipids and glucosides.

"Making puff paste is no longer a mystery when you understand that basically it is a stratification of the proteins of wheat."

Guillot has a why for every therefore. He believes a steak should be broiled, cooked by hot air descending from above, rather than grilled by contact with hot metal, which carbonizes the meat.

"If you salt a fish for some hours before you cook it, the salt will penetrate to the heart of the matter and you will need to use less of it."

He is an advocate of steam cooking, the seasonings applied by the rising vapor. By baking a fish *en papillote* (enclosing the fish with a

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Several works of Mauricio Kagel will be presented by the composer and other performers in two programs scheduled in the Festival d'Automne in Paris. A program of several pieces, including the French premiere of "Tango Aleman," will be given Oct. 5 and 6, and his "Bestiarium," described as sound tables in two scenes, will be given from Oct. 10 to 14, staged and de-

signed by Kagel. Both programs are:

* * *

The English Music-Theater Company is presenting a short season at the Sadler's Wells Theater in London from Oct. 19 to 28 with four performances each of Hans Werner Henze's "La Cuban" and Rossini's "Cinderella" (La Cenerentola).

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Further information: Servicios Musicales, Radio Nacional de Espana, Paseo del Rey, Madrid-24 (Espana).

Wine in France

Doing Justice to Marne Champagne

By Jon Winstroth

A.Y. France (IHT) — Of the three major regions that make up Champagne, the least known is the Vallee de la Marne. It is associated with the interior, if necessary, grape variety, the *pinot meunier*, while the Montagne de Reims is planted in the noble *pinot noir* and the Cote des Blancs in the equally fine white *chardonnay*.

This is an injustice to the Marne. To be sure, the *pinot meunier* is planted in the greater part of the valley, west of Epernay. But a small and very noble area lies north and east of Epernay, centered on this little town and planted in *pinot noir*.

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As is one of only 12 *grands crus* of Champagne ranked at 100 percent. (The amount paid for grapes by shippers to the growers is a percentage of the year's agreed-upon price. This percentage is fixed by the ranking of the *cru* the grapes come from.) Thus grapes from Ay command the full price while those from Chouilly, a *premier cru* across the river, earn only 95 percent, and so on down the scale to 75 percent.

Noted by Phiny

Ay has been famed for the quality of its wines since Roman times. Pliny the Elder, who died in A.D. 79, mentions the wines of Ay. Charles IX, Francois I and Henri IV were proprietors here, and the last liked to style himself "Lord of Ay." Other owners of vines or presses at Ay were Pope Leo X, Holy Roman Emperor Charles V and Henry VIII of England. But all

this was before champagne became a sparkling wine.

Today a dozen or more wine firms are located in Ay, including Bollinger, Ayala and Deutz. The last is a little-known, family-owned firm producing quality wines. Although Deutz sold only 700,000 bottles last year (less than a tenth as much as Mumm), its reputation is climbing fast.

Despite its small size, the company makes a broad range of champagnes, from a plain house brut to vintage brut, rose, blanc de blancs and a super-cuvee, the best of their production, called William Deutz after the founder of the firm.

This reputation for quality is all the more surprising in that Deutz has no special facilities for cellar tours and receiving visitors. Few even know it is there, hidden away on an upper street of Ay.

Perhaps one reason for the quality of the wines is that the firm owns 10 hectares in Ay and another 20 scattered among Le Mesnil (99 percent rating), Mareuil (98 percent), Bisecourt (100), Moussy (88) and Pierry (90), for an average quality of 96 percent.

This covers 40 percent of the company's needs in grapes, which is considerable. Some large companies own no vineyards at all. Fifty percent of the production is exported, principally to Italy, Belgium, the United States, Britain and Australia.

Arnaud Bro de Comeres, sales manager for Deutz, explained some of the qualities of good Marne champagne from Ay. It gives a

And Now, California 'Vodka'

FRESNO, Calif., Oct. 2 (UPI) — A California winemaker is challenging traditional vodka producers by using grapes as the main ingredient instead of grain.

"Just which grape or combination of grapes are used is a trade secret, at least at this point," said Robert Ivie, president of Guild Wineries and Distilleries, which is introducing California Silverado Vodka in the state.

He said the "vodka" is being marketed first in the San Joaquin Valley after a series of "very encouraging" test runs over the past few months in the San Francisco area.

Mr. Ivie said the firm's researchers labored to find the right grape or combination of grapes to produce Silverado. "We tasted seven

different approaches, some with one grape and some with combinations," he said. "We finally settled on one of them, and now it's our secret."

He did reveal that the "vodka" is made from the same grapes that are used to make dry white wines.

"The first release will be 20,000 cases, based on bottles which measure close to one-fifth of a gallon that will sell for \$5.45 a bottle," Mr. Ivie said. "We're suggesting pricing in direct competition with Smirnoff, which has been the premium American-made vodka."

While he will not give any details about the way Silverado is made, Mr. Ivie said the grapes are fermented normally and then distilled into brandy or "vodka." The latter is placed in stainless steel tanks and filtered through charcoal, then cut with water to the level desired by the bottler.

wine a rich bouquet and sturdy structure thanks to the *pinot noir* grape. But it is not often met with on its own as are *blancs de noirs* from the Montagne de Reims and *blancs de blancs* from the Cote des Blancs. In any case, it adds a lot to a house blend.

Unfortunately, this year the vineyard yield will be halved because of cold, rain and wind during the flowering in June and July. This led to much pollination failure and subsequent fruit dropping.

Today's vines have come off best, the *pinot meunier* worse and the *pinot noir* worst of all, from the standpoint of yield. Only 4,000 kilograms per hectare are expected in the Marne this year, while four times that much was grown in 1970, which was a record crop.

Quality could be quite good, for the grapes are healthy, if small, but it all depends on the weather between now and the harvest. Some rain to fill out the grapes, but not so much as to bring on gray rot, would be ideal.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1978

FINANCE

Page 9

DM Appreciates

Dollar Rises Sharply Against Swiss Franc

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ) — The dollar rose sharply today against the Swiss franc and was mixed against other major currencies in nervous, moderate trading.

Foreign exchange dealers at British and U.S. banks in London noted that the measures announced by the Swiss National Bank yesterday had the "desired short-term effect" of halting the Swiss franc's appreciation, particularly against the Deutsche mark.

The Swiss National Bank, sources said, purchased some \$275 million, 600 million Belgian francs and under 10 million guilders to reverse the upward movement of the Swiss franc. But other central banks such as the Bundesbank were believed to have stayed on the sidelines.

Conditions were described as "very nervous" and volume slackened from last week's active pace as operators became wary of taking up positions in Swiss francs until the medium-term outlook for the currency is clearer, traders noted.

The dollar opened at an intraday high of 1.6150 Swiss francs before gradually settling at 1.5900 francs, for a gain of 2.5 percent from Friday's 1.5510 francs. Last Tuesday, the dollar struck a record low of 1.4755 Swiss francs.

The Deutsche mark appreciated even further against the Swiss franc, rising by over 2.8 percent to 82.29 Swiss francs for 100 DM from 80.01 francs late Friday.

Elsewhere, the dollar was mixed against the main trading currencies. It dropped notably against the Deutsche mark to 1.9231 DM from 1.9285 DM late Friday.

The dollar gained 25 points against the French franc at 4.3325

francs but dipped 5 points against the yen at 188.85 yen. It also eased against the Bechtel currencies.

Sterling shed 39 points at \$1.9716 and lost further ground in New York after Labor Party delegates rejected the government's 5 percent pay guidelines and overall economic strategy. The action is considered an embarrassing defeat for Prime Minister James Callaghan, who reportedly told colleagues earlier that a defeat might mean he could not carry on in office.

The Canadian dollar slipped 28 points at 84.30 U.S. cents.

The price of gold remained steady despite the Swiss actions. Bullion closed in London at \$217.25 an ounce compared with \$217.35 late Friday.

Veba, Deutsche BP to Appeal Ruling

Veba and Deutsche BP said they would mount a two-pronged attack on the West German cartel

Further Measures Needed, Banker Says

Swiss Moves to Aid Franc Seen Only Gaining Time

ZURICH, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ) — Union Bank of Switzerland general director Guido Hanselmann said today that currency stabilizing measures announced by the Swiss National Bank yesterday could only serve to gain time.

The real problems had yet to be attacked, he said. If the overvalued Swiss franc was to return to a realistic rate in relation to the undervalued U.S. dollar, he said Switzerland would have to: reduce the current-account surplus, (about 5.5 percent of gross national product), and such had been a major

cause of the franc's present predicament, he maintains. He listed eight different restrictions "only to mention the most important," he said. In short, restrictive measures taken by the National Bank had now forced it to move on the weekend to adjust to problems which had been largely caused by the bank itself.

These restrictions must be removed completely, not just softened, he said. Only if the market was allowed to freely operate would Swiss franc stability return, he said.

Announcement Details

Meanwhile, early reactions to yesterday's announcement were cautious. One Swiss economist, St. Jean-Christian Emble, said: "It is very important that the German central bank and the Federal Reserve have agreed to come to the aid of the Swiss franc. But I am not sure this can change the situation in a lasting way. An active intervention policy can function only if it is credible and only succeed if international money managers think it has a chance of success."

Detailing the measures undertaken, the Swiss National Bank said yesterday:

• It would intervene in the foreign exchange market in an "energetic" way, buying not only dollars as it has been doing, but also other currencies directly. It said that it had the consent of other central banks, including the U.S. Federal Reserve System, to pursue such a course. It said it could count on the support of "friendly" central banks in so far as their objectives concerning monetary policies will not be jeopardized by common action.

• It plans to increase the export of capital by encouraging large industrial companies to channel their assets abroad and thus create a demand for foreign currencies against the Swiss franc. It said it planned to hold talks with such companies soon.

• Decided that henceforth, 50 percent of capital exports could be converted into dollars at Swiss commercial banks, a move that Swiss banks have been urging for some time. Last year, Swiss capital exports totaled 11.5 billion francs. Until now, the proceeds of bonds and notes issued in Swiss francs by foreign borrowers had to be converted entirely at the National Bank, which in turn used this demand for dollars as part of its market intervention policy.

• It planned to continue its policy of seeking lower interest rates by maintaining high market liquidity. It said that while the precarious foreign exchange situation continued, it was prepared to increase liquidity if necessary.

The package of measures also contained some that will not directly affect rates, but which, as one foreign exchange expert put it, "are a bit of sugar for the banks." The central bank said it would allow non-resident foreigners to subscribe to as much as 50 percent of a Swiss-franc bond issue of a foreign borrower, up from 35 percent, a limit imposed earlier this year.

Moreover, the central bank said that through an investment account with a bank, a non-resident foreigner now would be allowed to switch from one domestic share or bond to another. Since early this year, the National Bank has restricted such switching by foreigners, whose only option to holding their Swiss-franc paper was to sell and convert the proceeds into another currency because there is a negative interest charge on Swiss-franc deposits.

The restrictions were part of an almost total investment ban on non-resident foreigners that supposedly was to stop the inflow of foreign funds. While the ban still holds in that foreigners cannot add

Joint Venture on One of World's Largest Complexes

Japan to Help Build China Steel Plant

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Oct. 2 (NYT) — Japan will help China build one of the largest steel complexes in the world with an annual output of 10 million tons, according to a leader of the Japanese steel industry.

Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of Nippon Steel, confirmed a Chinese plan to establish the giant steel mill in Hopei Province in the Peking region on his return from China over the weekend.

Sino-Japanese plans for economic cooperation have multiplied since signature of a Sino-Japanese peace treaty of peace and friendship in August, and the \$2 billion steel complex is the largest of many projects jointly planned by the two countries.

Mr. Inayama, head of the world's largest steel company, is also a leading figure in promoting business on the mainland as president of the Japan-China Association on Economic and Trade.

He was also a promoter of Nippon Steel's own largest investment, a 10-million-ton capacity iron and steel mill at Kitimura, not far from here on Tokyo Bay.

The Japanese steel industry,

faced by rising labor costs and astronomical land prices, can no longer expand at home — and will give its first-class technology to China, which plans to double steel output to 60 million tons a year by 1985.

Details of the plan, including the role that Japanese technicians will play, payments and even the site have yet to be hammered out, though Mr. Inayama said the plant will almost certainly be at Tangshan.

But the statement that China will go ahead with the plan with Japan, and seeks full cooperation from this country confirms that the project — with all the implications that this has for Sino-Japanese economic relations as a whole — is likely to go ahead.

Moscow proposed conclusion of a long-term trade pact after Japan signed a private \$20 billion, eight-year agreement with China earlier this year.

Japanese experts are said to be a little bewildered by the lack of precision on the part of the Chinese, who have suddenly produced a succession of major plans almost out of a hat, but Japanese steel leaders are evidently resigned to the fact that vagueness is for the time being the order of the day.

While he was in Peking at the head of a 25-man mission from his association, Mr. Inayama also reached agreement with Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsiz-nien on construction of a giant trade center in Peking with Japanese financial aid.

The center will house branches of Japan's international trading firms, which typically work closely in hand with the big steel firms here and will also include a hotel and a big space for exhibitions.

According to reports from Peking, China hopes to build a trade center twice the size of a 27-floor international trade complex recently completed in East Germany, also with Japanese cooperation.

The key to these and other big projects remains finance. Mr. Inayama said that China, which also plans to build a 6-million-ton steel complex near Shanghai with Japanese help, showed interest in borrowing from Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.

The French authorities have withheld agreement for Lucas to complete this transaction. They have urged Lucas to make an agreement with Ferodo, whose electrical equipment subsidiaries include Sev, Paris-Rhone, Marchal and Cible, Lucas said.

Lucas, a British auto and aviation components company, said Bendix agreed in December 1977 to sell its holdings in Duccellier, the French electronics company in which Lucas has a 49-percent interest.

Lucas said it has pre-emptive rights to acquire the outstanding 51-percent interest in the company owned by Bendix Corp. of the United States, through its DBA subsidiary.

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Meanwhile, Mr. Inayama also said that talks will be held in Tokyo early next year on expanding the

Wholesale Prices Up 0.1% for Belgium

BRUSSELS, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ) — The Belgian wholesale price index as calculated by the economics ministry rose 0.1 percent in July from June and was off 2 percent from July 1977, figures published today showed. The general index was 184.2 for July (1953 equals 100) up from 184.0 in June and down from 188.1 a year ago.

The statistics office also said the adjusted Belgian industrial production index for July was off 3.7 percent from June and declined 3.8 percent from July 1977.

The sharp drop in industrial production in a month, although not unusual because of the July vacation period, exceeded the 3.1-percent decline registered a year ago.

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Castile & Cooke

Revenue..... 298.30 233.50

Profits..... 9.47 9.72

Per share..... 0.43 0.46

9 months.....

Revenue..... 881.60 680.30

Profits..... 38.34 33.65

Per share..... 1.79 1.60

Chessie System

Revenue..... 458.30 369.80

Profits..... 45.00 5.70

Per Share..... 2.30 0.28

9 months.....

Revenue..... 1,108 1,108

Profits..... 15.70 47.70

Per Share..... 0.80 2.48

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Armand von Ernst & Cie AG

Banco di Roma per la Svizzera

Bank und Finanz-Institut AG

Caisse d'Epargne du Valais

CIAL, Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine

Clariden Bank

Fuji Bank (Schweiz) AG

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Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Gewerbebank Baden

Handwerkerbank Basel

Hypothekar- und Handelsbank Winterthur

Lloyds Bank International Ltd.

Maerkli, Baumann & Co. AG

Morgan Grenfell (Switzerland) S.A.

September 20, 1978

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

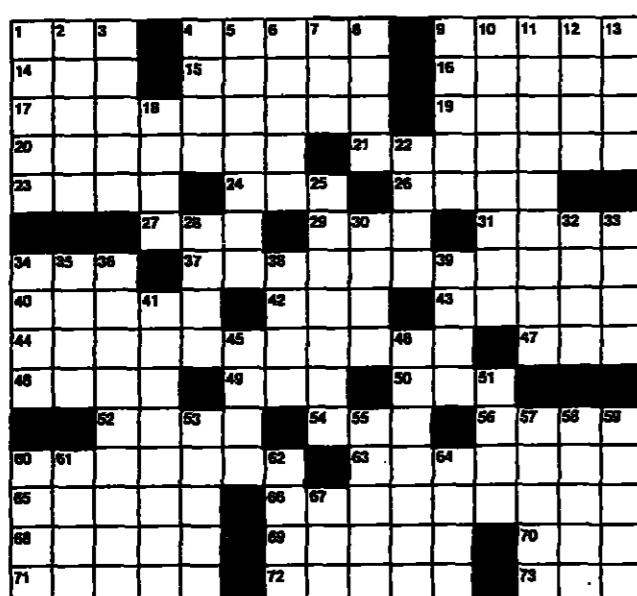
Nordfinanz-Bank Zürich

Parcours, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Architecture critic Huxtable
4 Ghana's capital
9 In disorder...
14 "Oh, --,"
(Burns-Denver film)
15 Lively old dance
16 Moslem decree
17 Embellishment, in music
18 An Indo-European
19 Irreverence
21 Fabrics for napery
23 — Perpetua," Idaho's motto
24 Dunce
26 Late crooner
27 Gist
29 Pacific porgy
31 Barber's specialty
34 Return a profit
37 Redeeming feature
40 Originated
42 Guggenheim offering
43 French secondary school
44 Finishing stroke
47 Werner Erhard's creation
48 Crooked
49 Inst. at Baton Rouge
- 50 Border
52 "Them as has --"
54 Irritant to a princess
56 Move slowly
58 Traveling showmen
63 Slender
65 In one's majority; mature
66 Lovely, inspirational Greek trio
68 Quiche
70 Quiche Lorraine ingredient
70 Who — seen the wind?"
71 British guns
72 European subway
73 Juillet, aubt, etc.
- 1 Utters a pre-prandial prayer
12 Loc. of Pierre Longines
13 Shoot for grafting
22 ... carry — stick'
25 Footrest of sorts
28 Exercised
30 U.S. stage group
32 Summertime treats
33 Come across
34 S.A. rodent
35 In single file
36 Phrase in addressing an Anglican archbishop
38 Bindle stiffs
39 Joy, sometimes malicious
41 Reconnoitering
45 Other
46 Steel for battle
51 Isinglass
53 Gallic exclamation
55 Exude; discharge
57 Recess in a wall
58 Sports-shoe feature
59 Nobelist in Literature: 1946
60 Ty or Irvin S.
61 Distant
62 Stop, in skiing
64 Guthrie
67 Have, to Burns

- 1 Student of farming
2 Campus buildings
3 Adjust to new conditions
4 U.S. author: 1909-55
5 Choral work
6 Surflets
7 Root problem
8 Did the same as
9 Dolphins' home
10 Knightly activity
67 Have, to Burns

WEATHER

	C F	Pelt	MADRID	C P	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	17 46	Fair	MAMI	30 46	Fair
AMFAR	18 46	Fair	MILAN	30 46	Rain
ATHENS	24 75	Fair	MONTECARLO	12 55	Cloudy
BERJUT	29 84	Fair	MOSCOW	4 39	Overcast
BELGRADE	18 44	Most	MUNICH	8 46	Rain
BERLIN	7 46	Most	NEW YORK	8 46	Fair
BUCHAREST	2 6	Most	OSLO	7 45	Rain
BUDAPEST	18 44	Cloudy	PARIS	13 55	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23 73	Fair	PRAGUE	11 52	Rain
COPENHAGEN	11 52	Cloudy	ROME	17 63	Rain
COLOGNE/BONN	24 74	Rain	SOFIA	20 55	Rain
DUBLIN	12 44	Rain	STOCKHOLM	8 46	Overcast
EDINBURGH	18 50	Rain	TENAHAN	25 77	Fair
FLORENCE	14 57	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	22 72	Fair
FRANKFURT	13 55	Cloudy	TOKYO	20 48	Rain
GENEVA	17 46	Most	TUNISIA	12 55	Rain
Helsinki	7 45	Fair	VIEENNA	12 54	Rain
ISTANBUL	22 72	Fair	WASHINGTON	9 46	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	24 75	Fair	ZURICH	19 46	Fair
LISBON	19 66	Fair		9 46	Overcast
LONDON	15 59	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	18 44	Cloudy			

(Yesterdays' headlines U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

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October 2, 1978

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BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

- (d) Baerband
(d) Carter
(d) Carter Fund
(d) Stocker

- SF 497.20
(d) Capital Fund
SF 707.20

- (d) Capital Fund
SF 119.50
CAMIT

- SF 102.20
(d) Capital Reinforced Fund
SF 122.00

- SF 201.24
(d) Caribes Open-End Fund
SF 12.57

- SF 141.25
(d) Cleveland Offshore Fund
SF 121.25

- SF 102.20
(d) Convert. Fd Int'l. A Cars
SF 102.20

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BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE:

- (d) C.F. Fund
(d) C.I.F. Fund N.V.

- SF 15.60
SF 1.27

- SF 15.60
SF 1.27

- SF 102.20
(d) Capital Open-End Fund
SF 121.25

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BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT. (C.I.) Ltd:

- (d) Universal Doctor Trust

- SF 5.22
SF 1.27

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:

- (w) Capital Int'l Fund

- SF 16.07
SF 2.27

CREDIT SUISSE:

- (d) Actions Suisses

- SF 292.75
SF 29.25

CREDIT SWISS:

- (d) C.S. Bonds

- SF 292.75
SF 29.25

DI INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

- (d) DI Fund

- DM 22.59
DM 2.22

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):

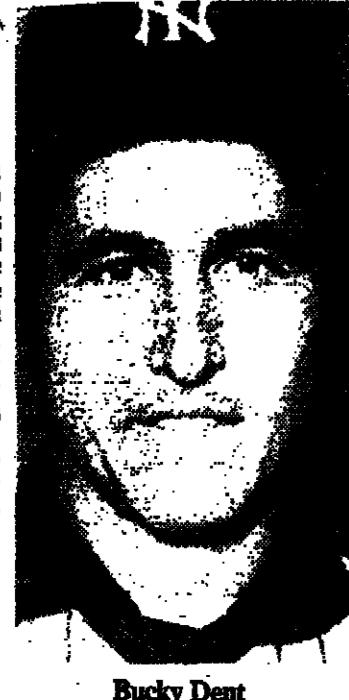
- (d) Fidelity Amer. Assets

- SD 10.20
SD 1.27

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

- (d) G.T. Fund

- SD 1.27



Bucky Dent

Pennant Playoffs

(Best-of-Five)

AMERICAN LEAGUE**Tuesday's Game**

New York vs. Kansas City, night

Wednesday's Game

New York vs. Kansas City, afternoon

Friday's Game

Kansas City vs. New York, afternoon

NATIONAL LEAGUE**Wednesday's Game**

Los Angeles vs. Philadelphia, night

Thursday's Game

New York vs. Philadelphia, afternoon

Friday's Game

Philadelphia vs. Los Angeles, night

Saturday's Game

Philadelphia vs. Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

Sunday's Game

Philadelphia vs. Los Angeles, afternoon, if necessary

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